AFRICA.

British "Flying" War Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope—Arrival of Six Ships of the Line—Telegraphed "Off" Const— Scene on Shore—Simon's Town and Table Bay Fully Commanded—The Cruise—Seven Hundred and Fifty Guas in Honor of

Brazil when "Sailing Along."
By way of Europe we have our newspaper files from the Cape of Good Hope, dated at Cape Town on the 19th of October. The papers supply the particulars of the arrival on the coast of a powerful British squadron, consisting of five ships of the

THE VOYAGE.

The Cape Argus of October 19 reports:—"The idea of a flying squadron had its birth, as the story goes, in the brain of Mr. Childers, the present First Lord of the Admiralty, whence it sprung, Minerva like, in all the pomp and panoply of war. The idea constitution of the Admiralty of the present flying and the constitution. Months onived was not at once put into execution. Months before the squadron was formed the Liverpool was fitted for flagship, and in the spirit of the economy which flourishes at home, and, as we are informed, is not unknown at the Cape, several thouand pounds were spent in repairs and alterations Allured by the prospect of a pleasant cruise round the world, numerous applications were made by officers of all ranks in the service for appointments n the squadron, many of the successful applicants now bitterly regretting the favor they found with the Sea Lords. The Endymion, Scylla and Cadmus were fairly commissioned for the service, but at Torbay the latter vessel met with an accident. The Cadmus went into dock in a sinking state, the ers and men being turned over to to the Barossa at great expense and inconvenience to themselves, but they do not grumble, for their captain com-mands, not only the ship, but their respect and estoem. The Barossa did not leave Plymouth till a few days after the squadron, overtaking the other ships whey were leaving Madeira in the last days of June It was originally intended that the squadron should ve England on the 10th of June, but the date of actual departure was the 19th. The ships that left were the Liverpool, 31 guns, our flagship; Endymion, 21 guns, Captain Lacey; Scylin, 21 guns, Captain Herbert; Liffey, 31 guns, Captain Johnson, and the Bristol, 31 guns, Captain Wilson. At three o'clock A. M. on the 19th the ships weighed, but the winds being light it was the middle of the day before the pint of rendezvous-seven miles southwest of Eddy stone-was reached. Much curiosity was manifested officers and crews as to the salling qualities of the several ships in the squadron, and, tested in the light wind of the day of starting, the Scylla took the ead; then came the Liffey; the Liverpool and Brisol were about alike and the Endymion was the tol were about alike and the Endymion was the "slow coach" of the squadron. The tour of pleasure was soon discovered by all who had anticipated nothing but enjoyment to be a voyage of severe expresses as well as of great discomfort to most concerned. Romantic young officers learned in the rolling waters of the Bay of Biscay to appreciate more heartly than ever before the signal for dinner, releasing them and their men, as it did, from the toils at shifting almost every article of the sapy's year.

more hearily than ever before the signal for dimer, releasing them and their men, as it did, from the tons at shifting almost every article of the sing's gear.

* The passage from Bahia to Rio Janeiro was peculiarly invorable for the task to be performed at sea by a young and energethe admiral, who feels the necessity of accustoming officers and men under his command to every description of naval work. The squadron lay off the harbor at Rio for two days becamed in a dense log. At length, on the morning of the 10th of August, the log inted, and on the aiternoon of the same day the squadron went into Rio in line of battle under sail. During the stay of the squadron in that harbor the sings were visited in turn by the Emperor of Brazil, and the amount of sainting that took place must have caused an immense consumption of guapowder, for as his Imperial Majesty entered and left each sing the remainder, with one exception, fired royal salutes. While putting on life lines on the yards of the Lifey, Preparing to man yards in monor of the Emperor. a manifel and was severely migred. When his Imperial Majesty came on board the fingsing the remainder of the squadron, with the exception of the Lifey, Preparing to man yards in an effect of the surface of the s ARRIVAL AT THE CAPE-SIMON'S BAY AND TA

and she lost in the race.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPE—SIMON'S BAY AND TABLE BAY.

[From the Cape Town Argus, Oct. 19.]

For days the minabitants of Kaik Bay (better situated for a look-out to sea than their neighbors at Simon's Town) had been on the watch for the nying squadron. Fishing being at a discount, owing to the high tides and rough water, the occupation was a positive Godsend in a place where the aboriginals believe in nothing but fish and been. Many a glass bad been turned seaward during the previous fortuging and bright if not anxious eyes looked out wistfully over the Southern Ocean. As we had ourselves cast in our lot for a few days with the fortunes of Kaik Bay, we are able to say what transpired on Sunday loringht. The truth must be told that the first warning we received of the approach of the squadron was from the excited waving of two or three white pocket handscronlers on a neighboring sloop. It is true that the squadron was at that time some fifteen or sixteen miles away; but in these days of telegraphs, submarine and others, Casse things are

we know, neawered from the deck of the admirat's ship.

Then our eyes travelled out to ses, and there, some miles distant on the blue water, were five gailant hips of war, appearing to sail abreast as if in order of pattle. They soon, however, separated, some showing their broadsides and others their bow and cutwater. It was evident that the squadron was not to sail into harbor on a fair wind. A gentle breeze set off the shore and every ship of the squadron had to tack to the very place of anchorage. This operation lasted some seven hours from the time when it was first sighted, and a more beautiful spectacle we have not witnessed for many a day. The breeze was stiff enough to fill every inco of cantas, but not sufficient to cause any rolling of the vessels from sine to side. Each ship came in full breasted, upright and stately, as if borne on the quiet surface of a river. In the broad waters of faise Bay every vessel had to make a long leg on other tack, and the squadron was proportionately scattered. But after the lighthouse was passed and the comparatively narrow entrance of Simon's Bay heared, they came close together and in beautiful order. We followed on the road which skirts the bay, watching every movement. The sum was getting low, and as one ship crossed the path of the other, shadows of spars and sails fell and passed like apectres on the open canvas of the sister ship. At the entrance of benutiful order. We followed on the road which skirts the bay, watching every movement. The sun was getting low, and as one ship crossed the path of the other. Shadows of spars and sails fest and passed like spectres on the open canvas of the sister ship. At the entrance of the bay the scene was singularly benutiful—a cloud of white canvas moved between the bare brown hills, ever and anon snifting into the red beams of the evening sun, or the gloom of the further shore. Here, too, as if by magic, the whois facet fell into order—three in line on one tack and two on the other—what we took to be the maship of the admiral leading the way. If the frigates had been sailing into encounter a plunging ire from the Shoreloris, they could not have moved in more exact line.

The appearance of the squadron was very different, no loud, to what it would have been in the flars of Neisson or Collingwood. The old three-deckors are gone, and in their stead long, low built frigates, with their decks as near the water as may be, track the seas. With the exception of one, which had a dark from hall, dotted with faint apots of white, every one of the fleet appeared constructed much after the same model—a single row or gams below the deck, and the port holes joined with the conventional strip of white from stein to stern. As soon as the admiral's ship came in sight of the fort she was welcomed with a salpite, which was immediately returned, but no further firing took place after anohoring.

While the residents in and about Simon's Town were enjoying the unusual sight of the arrival of ave of the flagesty's ships in the squadron. Late in the afterneon, she was observed approaching the bay under a press of cauvas such as is soldom seen in this quarter of the globe. The Liffer, as she came folly in view, appeared, whitshe is, one of the best specumens of the dissist war, and is generally considered one of the flassis war, and is generally considered one of the flassis war, and is generally considered one of the flassis war, and is genera

may see that she combines much of the strength of a line-of-battle ship with the swiftness of the lighter

COMMANDERS OF THE SQUADRON. The British-Airican squadron is commanded a

The war ship Liverpool.—Rear Admirat, G. T. F.,
Hornby: Frag. Lieutenant, James A. T. Brutes; Captain, John O. Horkins; Commander, Samuel Long,
The Barossa.—Commander, Henry Band; Semor Licutenant, Witham P. Barrow; First Lieutenant,
Edward J. Beliet; Second Lieutenant, B. W. Waiker;
Fourth Lieutenant, Robert R. Jamray; Navigating
Lieutenant, E. C. Phillips.
The Endymion.—Capitain, Edward Lacy; First
Lieutenant, Capries L. Oxioy; Second Lieutenant,
Erancis R. Baker; Third Lieutenant, J. R. Robinson;
Fourth Lieutenant, J. W. Wilkins; Ffun Lieutenant,
Rasio F. Kemble; Navigation Lieutenant, Sias
Vicary.

Vicary.
The Liffey.—Captain, Robert Gibson; Commander, Robert H. C. Lawson; Lieutenants, Day, H. Hosanquet, Robert P. Moutry, Francis Hoyter, Hon. W. Hylton Joiffe, George S. Parker; Navai Lieutenant, Charles Prickett,
The Phoche.—Captain, Bythesea, V. C.; Commander, Annealey; Lieutenants, Messrs. Clayton, Robers, Parker, Foster, Henderson; Navigation Lieutenants, Mr. Petch.

tenans, Mr. Peten.

The Scylia.—Captain, Frederick A. Herbert; Lieutenans, Hugo L. Pearson; Philip R. H. Parker, Henry T. Wright, Charles R. Wood; Naval Lieutenans, John Rienes.

ASIA.

The Disturbances in the Persian Gulf-Parti-culars of the Outrage Upon a British Gau-boat-Two War Steamers Despatched to Muscat-Will the British Government Seize Oman?—The Opium Trade—Abolition of Slavery in the Dominious of Portugal Noti-

fied to India from Africa.

Bombay, Oct. 30, 1869. The excitement about the disturbances in the Per-sian Guif is rapidly growing greater. We have now the full particulars of the recent outrage on the British gunboat Clyde. It seems that some time ago it came to the ears of the British Resident in the Gulf, Colonel Pelly, that Nusseer Khan, one of the sons of the former Suitan of Muscat, intended to attack the fort of Julialee, and the Clyde was accordingly in structed to take up a position in front of it and keep the peace. The defenders of Julialee appear to have misunderstood the intentions of their friends, for they fired repeated voileys of musketry into the Clyde. The captain, however, gallantly went ashore in the midst of the fire, and, through the English Resident at the place, demanded an explanation. Had he ventured to return the fire, he could no doubt have driven his assailants from the fort, but the lives of the two hundred and odd "banian" merchants, who form the Bruish residents of Muscat, would have been probably in that case sacrificed to the rage of the people. All attempts to obtain an apology for the outrage have failed. At first, the Vizer stated that it was all a mistake, that had naturally arisen in consequence of the unusual position in the narbor taken up by the Clyde. This was a gross false-hood, and, when the fact of its being so was conveyed to the Vizer in choice diplomatic language, he gave as a further excuse that the nationality the ship was not known at the time of the fusilade. This was rather a bigger lie than the other story, as the British ensign was flying at the peak all through the affair. In despair of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the matter, the English Resident sent on an account of the outrage to Colonel Pelly, was promptly tele-graphed from Bassoran to Bombay for assistance. The Daphne, a 1,200 ton war steamer, has already gone up to Muscat; the Nymph, another ship of about the same size, follows in a few days, and it is said that one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers have been chartered for the trans-portation of troops to the scene of trouble.

Now, what do these extensive preparations mean? Some people are inclined to think that the authorities are going to annex Muscat, opposed as such a course would be to the avowed foreign policy of the British government. It is true, they argue, that John Buil has stready more territory than he could hope to be able to defend in a war with a first class Power, and that he is very unwilling indeed to acfact the only, way to keep what he has got is to take more. The Suez Canal is probably going to be a success, and in that case the main highway success, and in that case the main highway to india will be under French influence, and practically in French hands. But there is another and a yet shorter highway possible—that long taked of Enghrates Valley Railroad. Is it not not likely that now that the predicted failure of the canal is at the best doubtful the British government deems it advisable to adopt measures for getting this atternative route, or as much of its is possible, into their own hands. Muscat is the gate of the Persian Gulf; it is, like Adea, easily defensible, and it can be seized without the slightest difficulty. Then there is another and a more immediate roason for the annexation of Muscat. This is the meianchoity dilemma into which the British political agent in the Gulf has been thrown. As I explained in a previous letter, there are three parties at least involved in the present disturbances (and Nusseer Khan makes a fourto), all of whom are in the bad books of the British government. The political agent is forced, in the interests of British commerce in the Gulf, to stop the fighting and restore order, and to do this he must interiere in behalf of one of the contestants—the weakest one, of course—and so preserve the existing political equilibrium. The weakest in the strift unfortunately happens to

again in the Gulff and needs introvan. As I capitained again in the Gulff and needs introvan and a capital again in the Gulff and needs introvan and the capital again is not gulff and the capital again in force of the British government. The political again is force again to whom are in the bad by books of the British government. The political again is force again to the contestion declares as again to do this he must interier in behalf of one of the contestion declares again in the capital to the contestion of the contestion. The contestion of the contestion of the British authorities. There is guident to contest the served makes its may is assigned to? If he are to the contestion of the contestion of the British authorities. There is guident to contest the part of Azan bit Clies. That way is, of course, the part of Azan bit Clies. The part of Azan bit Clie

petrated on the British honor and the British pocket.

The British ship Burlington, by the way, has been chartered by an American firm here to load a cargo of dates at Muscat for Boston. In Muscat dates are procurable at about five cents a pound, and it is not improbable that a permanent trade may spring up in time between the Guil and the United States in this and other articles of export.

The Bombay government has received the following notification from the British Ponitical Agent at Zanzhoat. The news is a surprise to the authorities in Bombay:—

September 14, 1863.

Angloar. The news is a surprise to the authorities in Bombay:—

September 14, 1869.

To the Governor of Bombay:—

Enaws the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Right Son, the covernor of Council the Important elict published in the Moramblus of Review Greet of the 14th of silv. By this law the stafus of silvery is abolished throughout all the Portugues the stafus of silvery is abolished throughout all the Portugues the stafus of silvery is abolished throughout in the worst. Absolute liberty will not be granted the freed shaves before the 19th of April, 1878, for until then they wired shave before the 29th of April, 1878, for until then they will not have a subject that the work way that we deal with freed slaves taken by our cruisers and landed in a Sittush colony. An act such as this artecting the slaves question along 1,000 miles of Kastern Africa will in time produce a beneficial influence within the Zanzibar dominions, and prepare the Arabs for the abondonnent of those extensive slaving rights they now hold, which paralyse our costly endeavors for the suppression of the slave trade. I have the hours to no. 2c., Journ Mirk.

Folluted Agont Her Majesty's Government, Zanzibar.

The importance of this act of the Portuguese anthorities is evident. The Arab slavery referred to its of a very mind type, indeed, It is practically only a stringent form of serfdom, for under it the stave has many rights which his master, both legally and by the usage of his people, is bound to respect. But the slave system of the Portuguese was inflamously cruel and was absolutely unsatiered by any restrictions, either of law or custom.

There is no local news of any interest,

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of Whalers—The Chinese Question— Emigration or Slavery, Which—Both Systems Confused—Ill Treatment of Coolies—Review

of the Subject. The whalers are now coming in, and with very good fares. The average of the Arctic feet will be close to, if not quite, 800 barrels. About the Ocnoisk fleet there is some doubt; so far as heard from they do not average 300 barrels, and this carly

in September.

The vessels from the Arctic report an unusually the crews.

The vessels lost, and reported at this date, are the Hawaitan brig Piiel, trader, and the American whating bark Eagle, Captain McKenzie. The Eagle had stored down 1,000 barrels of oil before going ashore.

No lives lost in either case.

The arrival of the fleet has not allayed the excite ment caused by the discussion of the peculiar coolings system of this kingdom, which, if properly named is slavery as long as the contract lasts. The planters and the government have formed a coalition for the purpose of perpetuating the institution. It is not thought that all the planters will join the govcrament. The issue will be met at the next election of members to the Assembly. The natives are strongly opposed to the system, and so are nine teuths of the foreigners. The planting interests do of members to the Assembly. The natives are strongly opposed to the system, and so are nine tenths of the foreigners. The planting interests do not represent 100 persons, and yet they propose to make the balance of the population share the disgrace and Ignominy consequent upon a continuance of the system. It is a contained struggle between capital and labor done, and in which it is very evident that capital, anded and abetical by all of the large patronage which the immistry have at their disposal, will make a strong fight. Speaking of this system has brought prominently before the public a report of the Commissioner of Immigration, in which the planters are shown up in a very unovikible light.

It is well known that the contracts make with the Chinese in the ports over which the Chinese government mas control contain many cinuses winch place the coole in the position of a free man. For instance:—Every omigrant leaving China has provision made for his own return, and that of his family if he has one, to China when his time is up; or if he elects to remain abroad an equivalent in money to the amount of his passage must be paid to him. The day's work is established at from seven to nine hours. The right to change masters is also given in some instances. Sick Chinese are sent back to China at the expense of the master, and other privileges are granted to the condition of the emigrant says:—"The schedules of the condition of the emigrant says:—"The cooles who come has each of the colles." The cooles who come have no arrangement made for a privilege a condition, which its sick are cared for and returned the privilege of the cooles who come have no arrangement made for a set privilege to the cooles." The cooles has no doubte but to sind out when ordered to gain the familiar to thousands in the Subra of the cooles are not be such of the speakers and the serve

known to Mr. Jones.

Claimed that the system which contracts give a semblance of decency to, is on y a modification of slavery. The machinery which perfects the coole system is identical with that which gave force to African slavery. In China strife is engendered, prisoners are taken and sold to parties who are gainering "laborers." The gambler stakes his body, and losing goes to the baracoon. All the evil in human nature is appealed to. The pun or baracdon is an institution in China as well as in Africa. The crowding on board of ships pertains to both systems. He would not claim that this system prevailed at long tong to the extent that it did in other places, but would not colony that abuses existed under our

Q. What wages did you use to receive in China.? A. Sometimes thirty cents a cay, sometimes thirty-serian and a half cents, thirty cents and tweaty-five cents.

The estate which was advertised was the Prince-ville plantation, the proprietor of which had died. Under the laws of this kingdom, the laws of master and servants, the death of the master liberates the servant from his contract; in spite of this, however, the assignees put the estate up at auction—cooles and cattle—and sold it to the highest bidder, which proved to the Chancellor of the Supreme Court and kingdom, he thus making himself a party to a plain intringement of the law, and recognizing the principle of right of property in a human being.

The Boston solp Frank N. Thayer has descharged her cargo, and been cleansed of the rotten wheat, amounting to about 200 bags. Three or four leaks have been discovered in her bows, one ceing a seven eighths hole, which was left open in building and which was covered with her yellow metal. She will commence reloading immediately.

The United States steamer Montean, Admiral Turner, arrived here on the sist ultimo from San Francisco.

Trade is very doil, the only demand being for

Cisco.

Trade is very dull, the only demand being for ship chandlery.

CUBA.

Reorganization of the Cuban Junta in New Orleans-Aldama to Direct the Future Movements-Something Important in Pros-

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1869. The Lillian flasco and the failure of other move-ments of the Cuban insurgents from this quarter have brought about an entire redistribution of forces, which it is expected will result in better planned and more successful effort.

Under the inspiration of Aldama, the wealthy

New York Cuban, a junta has just been formed in New Orleans, with Dr. Hava (ex-editor of the

Bibertad, defunct organ of the Cuban patriots in the South) as president, and men of energy and action as his associates.

Divided counsels, timidity and lack of judgment have fittlerio characterized every Cuban movement made from New Orleans. Those defects are no longer apparent. Though scarcely settled in its organization, the new junta is supposed to have already laid a train for a big explosion. There are understood to be several vessels between here and St. Louis, which are likely to be brought into the Cuban service, and the peculiar advantages which New Orleans presents as a point of departure are to be made the most of.

No attempt is likely to be made to send out any expentions of fithusters. Neither time nor place is propitions for such an enterprise. But arms, stores and minitions of war would imuse new life into the insurgent camp in Caba, and these can be better insurgent camp in Caba, and these can be better.

insurgent camp in Cuoa, and these can be be sent from New Orleans than from anywhere else.

THE ILLINOIS MAMMOTH.

The Animal Twenty-two Feet Long, Fifteen Feet High and Six Feet Broad-Full Description of the Remains-Great Popular Excitement.

Excitement.

(From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 28.)

The discovery of the remains of the strange, and, so far, unknown animal, published in yesterday's fritune, was a genutine and legitimate sensation. There was sometiming unnatural about it. None of the ordinary occurrences of every day life could compare with it in interest and importance, and it excited the curiosity of the county and of the adjoining counties for many miles around. There was something grand about those massive bones. A mystery shround them. They sent the immed wandering back beyond antiquity and beyond the evanitering back beyond antiquity and beyond the evanitering back beyond antiquity and beyond the evanitering back beyond antiquity and beyond the evanitation of the darkness which envelops that unknown epoch.

Mr. Horace Jayne, on whose farm the bones have rested since—the Almighty knows how long—is the

dering bask beyond antiquiny and beyond the events recorded in profane or sacred history, to reel and stagger in the carkness which envelops that unknown epoch.

Mr. Horace Jayne, on whose farm the bones have rested since—the Almighty knows how long—is the proprietor of fitty-four acres of land about two-mides if now beacon. He is industrious and respectable, and for years worked away, raising corn and cabbage and cows, and rearing its children unconscious that within a stone's throw of his dwelling lay the bones of this mommont breature. He never had any idea that so distinguished a neighbor was in the vicinity, and it was only last Sunday morning that he made the acquaintance. His well having given out, he was forced to seek water for his cattle enswhere. Naturally, he sought that he lowest part of his farm, which was a small valley of marshy ground, in the rear of his nouse and barn. His intention was to dig a hole about the feet square and five feet deep, in which the cattle could driak. He dug until he reached a depth of five feet, when his shovel struck against some strange substance, his carlosity became excited, and he dug around until he extracted from the soil a massive bone, which turned out to be the shoulder bade of some wonderful animal. He thought no more of water for his cattle, being miensely litteresced in his discovery. He kept on digging until he exhumed another bone correspending in size to the first, and winch proved to be a thirga bone. That was enough for one day, so he suspended his work and rested from his shoors.

The discovery was bruted abroad, and the neighbors came from far non near to see the wonderful bones. Menday, Tuesday and Wednesday were consumed in speculating on the nature of the remains, and it was no outil Thorsday that Mr. Jayae not be an addition of the leg, the provided with the work. Consultations were held with everybody, and finally he decided to delive and dig until the mysterious deposit was all noneight to light, the noise glutinous clay. The similar of the sha

discovery. They supposed it was the story of the animal, and were company to see what cold a beautiful and the control of the story of

and devel and a hair menes wide. In its courter is an oval-shaped hole measuring five inches by two of the joints, and smallest in the leagth. This joint is supposed to have been near the neck of the beast. Besides this large one there are cleven smaller vertebrae joints, each having a hole through it. These boiles formed a continuous channel for the spinal marrow. The spinous process, or the projections by which the joints were connected, are complete on nearly all of the joints found. The sacram, or the end of the vertebrae, near the tail, was found. The sacram, or the end of the vertebrae near the law, was though she had not a reclaiming smay be understood from a remark sale made to one of nearly all of the joints found. The sacram, or the end of the vertebrae near the tail, was found. The sacram, or the end of the vertebrae house formed a continuous channel for the spinal marrow. Here feet in circumference in the street of the latter of the sacram and the position, and her feetings may be understood from a remark sale made to one of the vertebrae house from the wiscantial of the points of the properties of the latter of the wiscantial of the points of the properties of the tail. Probably it was ionger at one time, as the tail end looks as if slightly worn away, of the tail. Probably it was ionger at one time, as the tail end looks as if slightly worn away, of the tail. Probably it was ionger at one time, as the tail end looks as if slightly worn away, of the hardward of the vertebrae of the tail was found. It is smaller than those of the back joints at the tail the sacram and the continuous dealers and the continuous dealers and the continuous dealers and the continuous dealers and the sacram and the back joints at the tail was found to the continuous dealers and the c

Its length was three feet eight inches, the circum-ference in the middle eighteen inches, the circum-ference of the upper end firee feet six inches around the joint, which is perfect, and of the lower end two feet ten and one-half inches. The upper end has two round balls, one projecting beyond the other, cor-responding to the socket in which they worked, and the lower end is perfect and the kneepan is distinctly defined.

the lower end is perfect and the kneepan is assumed, defined.

That includes all the bones found up to last night. The position which they relatively occupied to the earth is important. All were found in about the same plane, six feet below the surface. The bones lay on a line running from southeast to northwest. Imagine a square, and the shoulder was found near the northwest corner, and a few broken pieces of rios further west at the corner. In a southeasterly direction from the shoulder was found in the large of the fore leg, and extending from it stil towards the southeast were found the bones of the leg, or what we have called the shin bones. The innominate was found beyond the leg bones in the same direction, and the sacrum and hind leg were in the immediate vacuity. The vertebrie joints were scattered to the south of the leg bones. One whole rib and some pieces of ribs were found east of the leg and thigh bones.

pieces of ribs were found east of the leg and thigh bones.

It is interesting to calculate from the imperfect data at hand the probable size of this monster. The height of the need, as we have seen, was about fifteen feet, and breadth of the posterior six feet. The distance between the place where the shoulder was found and where the posterior bones lay is about twenty-two feet, the probable length of the backbone of the animal. To this would have to be added the length of the neck and the oreadth of the head, in order to get the total length. But alwhigh these out, until we know more about them, and taking simply the figures, which we may presume to be tolerably correct, we have an animal twenty-two feet long, lifteen feet high and six feet broad.

What this hings creature was we have no present means of knowing. Further developments may enable Agassiz to decide. It is to be hoped that great care wall be taken of every vestige of bone that has been found or may be found, as science demands it. This skeleton found out on the prairies may be corroborative of the theories advanced by scientists regarding the age and origing of the world. As may be supposed, the discovery of the remains caused much excitament in the neighborhood. The first runners were terribly exaggerated. One young man came seven indies with his old mother to see a grant whose little finger was as thick as his stalwart atm. Another said he was told they had found a monster, down whose capacious throat he cound dray his ceam. Hundreds came troin far and near to view the sight, and none were disappointed.

THE BELGIUM MAS 1800M.

In May, 1860, the men engaged in the works of the Nethe canal discovered, at about 150 paces from the Mechiin gate at Lierre, in Beigium, the skeleton of an enormous animal imbedded in the sand. It was lying on its right side, the vertebral column greatly bent, the head and an mamense tusk were entire. Nearly all the ribs of the left side were gone, and other parts were broken or in a state of decomposition. M. Scoby, an army physician, caused these piectous remains to be transferred to a sate place, out the bony substance had become so brittle that the skultproke into upwards of 200 fragments during the operation, and other portions were similarly damaged. The whole was, however, deposited at the nuscum of firtusels in a state of complete dislocation, which was daily getting worse, when the present director, h. Dupont, undertook its restoration, it took ten months to complete the task, and the mammoth of Lierre is now set up in the "Saile a Colonnes" of the cytabishment. This specimen measures 3.00 metres (eleven rect) up to the withers, or three feet more than the skeleton of an adult Indian elepant belonging to the Museum—the height of the itving one at the Zoological Garden being only 3.45. And yet this mammoth had not attained its maximum growth, since the cpiphyses had not yet been converted into bone. Its age at the time of its death seems to have been about thirty-five or forty years. The skull weights be pounds, and the task is fine feet and a half in length. By a peculiar system ultroduced here the bones are not joined, as closwhere, by means of tightening screws. The whole skeleton can be taken to pieces in twenty minutes, and put together again in less thay an hour. The bones wanting have been supplied by wooden copies of authentic ones. A tible, and one of the ribs of the left side have been supplied by wooden copies of authentic ones. A tible, and one of the ribs of the left side have been supplied by wooden copies of authentic ones. A tible, and one of the ribs of the left side have been supplied by wooden copies of authentic ones. A tible, and one of the ribs of the left side have been supplied by wooden copies of authentic ones. A tible, and one an enormous animal imbedded in the sand. It was

INTERESTING MURDER TRIAL,

Damestic Lite-Virtual Acquittal of the

wine was frozen in the cellars; in 1706 there we'n forty-nine days of unbroken frost; in 1809 the Seine, the Loire, and many other fivers were completely covered with loe; the winters of 1810 and 1829 were unprecedented in severity and in 1806 missey they entailed upon the poor classes; while, in more recent days the winter of 1840 (the only case in which his caiculation nerves wrong by one year), will long be remembered for its fifty-nine days of trost of which his caiculation nerves wrong by one year), will long be remembered for its fifty-nine days of trost of which twenty-seven were consecutive, the coldest day being toat on which the second funeral of Napoleon took place. Again, in 1869, the thermometer felt to twenty degrees centigrade below freezing point, equivalent to four degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

On this principle of decennial recurrence the au-On this principle of decennial recurrent thor warns us to prepare for a secson of rigor.

The Kindderadaisch, of Berfin, caricatures the The Kanderadaloch, of Berrin, capicistics and Spanish throne question by representing the young Duke of Genoa between Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, eager to grasp the crown offered to him by Spain. Louis Napoleon—"well, now, way do you not please the boy; he will not lose his head at once?" Victor Emanuel—Heiding the lad buck) "The dettee he won't; that is what you said about Mexico."

POLITICAL. AT A MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD TAMMANY Hall School Convention, held at the Adriante Hiddel, cerner of Hedson and Barrow stream, on Thursday weening. December 3, 1859, Mr. James Lynch was unanimously noglinated for the position of School Trustee.

ABBAHAM D. GOLE, Chairman.

M. McKENNA, Secretary. M. McKenna, Secretary.

Demourant Union and People's Nomination for Alderman Fourth Aldermanic district, Seventh ward. James Collins.

For Assistant Alderman, John Sannon.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD THIS EVENING AT RILEY'S Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Twenty-signth attent, on the coming election; also on the ton next Montago on Fackion Course, between Lady Murphy, Village Giri and Popular Course, between Lady Murphy, Village Giri and

REAUTAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. h Judicial District, Tenth and Se For Police Justice, MARTIN B. BROWN. For Civil Justice.

WILLIAM H. KIRUTERS.

For Alderman of the Teath Aldermanic District,
HICHOLAS SEVERS.

For Acistant Alderman,
CHESTOPHER FLECKE.

BERNARD SHERIDAN, Continua Judiciary Committee.
WM. H. ALLEN, WM. BUTLER, Secretaries.
WASHINGTON VAN WYCK, Chairman Aldermanic Com
JAMES J. KERMAN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

TANMANY HALL NOMINATIONS. Eighth Judicial District (Sixteenith and Twentieth Wards). For Police Justice, JOHN HARDY. WILLIAM J. KANE.

TAMMANY HALL.—TWENTY SECOND WARD GRAND
Ratification Meeting. Citizens of the Twenty second
Ward suntaining regular Democratic nominations are requested to attend a mass meeting, to be held at National
Hall, Forty-fourth sirest, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,
on Saturdar evening, December 4, at 7s, o'clock, to riskiny
the nominations for Judiciary, Charter and School Officers.
The following gentlemen will address the mesting:—
Bonorable A. Oaker Hall, A. J. Rogers, G. W. Curtis, Fernande Wood, Richard O'lorman, Thomas C., Fields, George
W. Flunkett, J. R. Fellows, Samuel-S. Cox, Thomas J.,
Creamer, Michael Connolly, General J. H. Hobart Ward,
Captain J. A. Thompson, Dr. Eugene Bods, Colonel A. F.
Wutschell, Frank Ruffert, Captain Joan Kropact, Dr. Louis
Grauman, Augustas Tautpheous, General William Soebach.
By order of Comitice of Arrangements.

JOHN JASPER, Chairman.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS SEVENTH Addermanic district -- For Alderman, ROBERT W. CHAPMAN: for Assistant, SAMUEL 6, WILLIAMSON, J. J. CARROL, Secty. 9TH WARD, UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION for School Trustee, Ninth ward, JAMES LYNCH.

OTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—A GRAND RATIF J cation meeting will be beid at Arnenia Hat, 78 Band street, on Satunday evening, December 4, 1889, to ratify the nominations of Peter Cukin for Alderman and Henr Rogers for Assistant Alderman. All democratic citizens of the Kinhi district are requested to attend.

1 OTH WARD.—I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Trustee of this ward that I am not a candidate "school Trustee of this ward. FREDERICH "...AGEMETER. ** East Twontieth strest.

(17H AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.—VOTERS, AT tention. Whereas some malicious persons are circulating rumers to the effect that I will not be a candidate for Police Justice on the day of election, I beg leave to inform my french that no power on earth will withdraw me from the canyass, and I hereby ask my friends to sustain ma.

20 TH WARD—AT A LARGE MEETING OF THE TAX payers and citizens beld in West Thirty-second stress, near Sixth avenue, to consider the fittest candidate for Police Juntice of the Eighth Jundical Instrict, Mr. Joseph Radley chairman, it was resolved, that we, the taxpayers and citizen of the Technicith ward here assembled, do pledge our bearty support to secure the election of THOS. A LEDWITH for Police Justice. The resolution was almost unanimous, the vate being Ledwith, 263; scattering, 9. The meeting the adjourned, with three cheers for Ledwith.

JOSEPH RADLET, Chairman.

F. H. ELLIS, | Secretaries.

22D WARD.
Regular Democratic nominations, Jefferson Democratic Organization, Mozart Hall, Democratic Union, Constitutional Union and People's nominations.

For Alderman.
Boundaries of the district—North side of Fortieth sirest to the south side of Fifty-fifth street, Sixth avenue to the Hudson river.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIN' second hand Planos for to let; amount self-and taken JOHN pyled if purchased. factured; five years' and hand Planos for planos manual dahand Planos for allies installments taken; amount of the planos for the planos for the planos of p

A -GREAT INDUCEMENTS UNTIL JANUARY 1
overstrung, &c., with seven years guarantee, for \$5.0.
PEEK & CO., 105 Bleecker street.

A.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Franc, with carred less, carred mouldings, and all inf provements, \$200. A banksome double, round, seven octave \$155. A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PIRST CLASS Planes for cash or instalments. STEEDMAN & HOLLI-YER, factory and warerours 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-WITH CARVED legs and mouldings, for \$375. Pianos to rent and for on instalments. C. A. MUNGER, 75 University place. A SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE FOR 278
A such: just the thing for beginners; also a first class Fig.
5. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

LADY WILL SELL FOR \$150 HANDSOME SEVEN

A Cover, made order by colebrated maker, fully guarateed, used six months, cost #550, for \$275; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronness, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. 67 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue. A STEINWAY PIANO FOR RENT - \$8 PER MONTH.

A. A. Chickering Piano for rent; 88 per month.
A resewood Piano for rent; 84 per month.
A resewood 7 octave Piano for rent; 85 per month.
A resewood Melodeon for rent; 87 per month.
S. T. GURDON, 708 Broadway A PAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFIFICENT PIANO A forte, cost 8809, for less than half; carred resewords seven octave; overstrung bass; celebrated city maker; gua-ranised five years; nearly new. 115 Seventh street.

A RARE CHANCE.—\$150, BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD first class makers; in perfect order; modern improvements warranted. 26 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A PIANO AND MUSIC STORE, DOING health the cause of selling. Address A. B. C., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE-A GOOD PIANO, FOR \$290-BY T. IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CREAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square; sold on Instalments or rented; any way to suit customers; only look at them before you decide classwhere.

PIANOS.—NEW SEVEN OUTAVE PIANO, \$200; ONE Worth \$500, for \$200. Parior Organ, Watches, Diamonds, Faintings, Mink Furs, Patel Ware, &c., clican.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND OFFGARS, PRICES
greatly reduced for cash; new 7 cetave Planos for \$378
and the ward; new Califact Organs for \$35 and the ward; see
ond hand instruments from \$40 to \$175. Monthly installments
received and instruments for real. Watersons \$41 throadwar.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE MANTELS AT COST.—
Mantels now finished sold at cost price until January 1.

339 West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth ava. MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, RICH AND ELE gant designs, from 99, 812, 815 up to \$250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 855 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth atrests.

MARBLE AND MARBELLIZED MANTELS, MONU-monts, Ac.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice. A. A.LABER, 194 and 105 East 15th et., near 3d av. S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, SELLS MARBLE S. Mantels, Headstones, Monuments, of superior workman-ship, below cost, before removing to blanew factory next month.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES
AND CROTOR, WATER RENTS.
Public notice is hereby given that a sale of Property for impaid taxes for the years 1854 and 1865 and the regular refits for croton water for the years 1854 and 1865 and the regular refits and the control of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place of the years 1854 and 1865, will taxe place the years and the years of the years of the years 1865, will be sold, and that a detailed statement of the property so to be sold for uppaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pampilet deposited in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the city of New York, where he said pampilet will be delivered to any person applying therefor, By order of
A. S. GADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW YORK, July 31, 1858.